

Global Change Biology (2016), doi: 10.1111/gcb.13413

LETTER

Comment on ‘Anav *et al.* (2016) Comparing concentration-based (AOT40) and stomatal uptake (PODY) metrics for ozone risk assessment to European forests’ Global Change Biology, 22(4), 1608–1627, doi:10.1111/gcb.13138DAVID SIMPSON^{1,2}¹EMEP MSC-W, Norwegian Meteorological Institute, Oslo, Norway, ²Department Earth & Space Sciences, Chalmers University of Technology, Gothenburg, Sweden

The recent paper by Anav *et al.* (2016) (hereafter A2016) claims to make new and improved calculations of two metrics associated with ozone damage to vegetation: AOT40 (accumulated ozone over a threshold of 40 ppb) and PODY (phytotoxic ozone dose over a flux threshold of Y). A2016 claim to improve upon previously used methods of the EMEP MSC-W model (Simpson *et al.*, 2007, 2012 – hereafter S2012), but both misrepresents the EMEP model and, unfortunately, applies an incorrect equation to the calculation of PODY.

With regard to the EMEP model, A2016 suggest that the exclusion of soil water (SW) effects in the published maps (at www.emep.int) of PODY and AOT40 from the EMEP model is a weakness of the model. However, SW effects have been tested in the EMEP model since the late 1990s (Simpson *et al.*, 2003), and included operationally around 2010 (S2012). Inclusion or exclusion depends on the usage. The EMEP maps shown by A2016 excluded SW because they are designed to show the potential for ozone damage to well-watered sensitive vegetation – following the parameterization of generic species intended for integrated assessment modelling (IAM) by the LRTAP Convention’s ICP Vegetation (<http://icpvegetation.ceh.ac.uk/>, LRTAP 2015). Further, A2016 claim that EMEP uses a ‘simple’ method for SW, but this is misleading. EMEP uses the soil moisture index (SMI) provided by the state-of-the-art ECMWF model (www.ecmwf.int). SMI is designed to be robust in the face of the variations in, and lack of reliable data on, soil characteristics – this recognizes that *no* model (including A2016’s) can accurately predict SW across large areas (e.g. Wipfler *et al.*, 2011).

A2016 further claim that EMEP models only two generic forest types. Actually, S2012 lists 10 categories of standard vegetation (incl. four forest types) for which ozone fluxes are calculated, plus three ‘generic’

categories (incl. two forest) for IAM. In Mills *et al.*’s study (Mills *et al.*, 2011b), clover was addressed, and additional categories have been modelled in ad hoc studies for ICP Vegetation.

With regard to the approach of A2016, the equation presented for PODY (Eqn 7) is incorrect, and not in accord with LRTAP (2015). A2016 calculated stomatal flux as simply the product of stomatal conductance (g_s) and ozone concentration, ignoring aerodynamic effects and nonstomatal sinks. The importance of nonstomatal sinks has been stressed many times (e.g. Simpson *et al.*, 2003; Tuovinen *et al.*, 2004, 2009), so this omission was surprising. The correct equation should be:

$$F_{st} = g_b \cdot g_s / (g_b + g_s + g_{ext}) \cdot [O_3] \quad (1)$$

where g_b , g_s and g_{ext} are the leaf-level boundary layer, stomatal and external surface conductance respectively, and $[O_3]$ is the ozone concentration estimated for the top of the canopy (Tuovinen *et al.*, 2009; LRTAP, 2015).

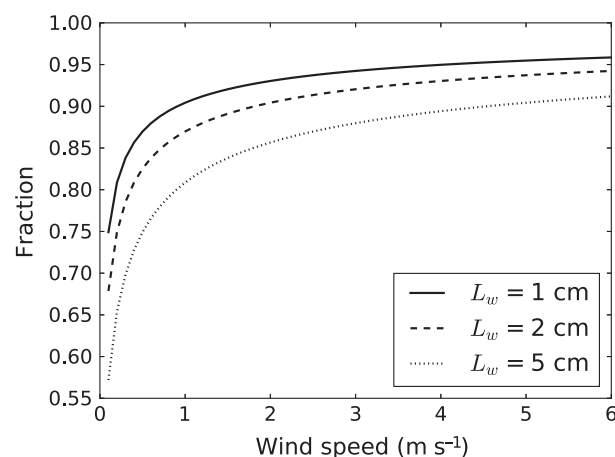


Fig. 1 Stomatal flux (F_{st}) calculated with Eqn (1) as a fraction of the value of F_{st} calculated by the A2016 approach (which ignores nonstomatal fluxes). Calculations using LRTAP (2015) approach, $g_s = 0.5 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$, for different leaf dimensions (L_w).

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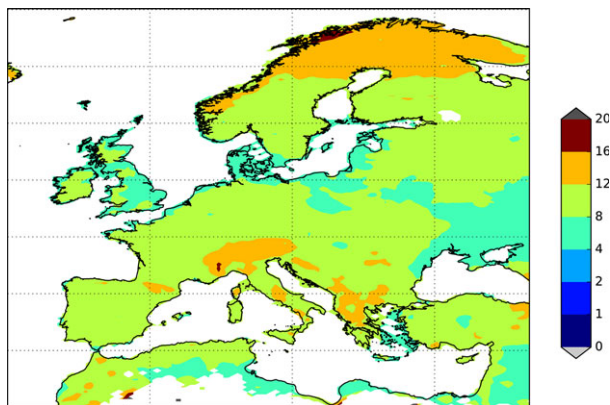


Fig. 2 Percentage error in estimated POD1 values if using the A2016 formulation for Fst instead of the correct Eqn (1) formulation. Example calculations with EMEP MSC-W model for year 2007.

Fst as calculated with Eqn (1) is always lower than with the equation of A2016, sometimes considerably so (Fig. 1). Errors in POD1 calculations are typically of order 10% but can approach 20% in some regions (Fig. 2); they would be higher for a higher flux threshold Y .

Eqn (5) of A2016 is also incorrect for the f_{VPD} term, but this looks like a typo and is not commented further.

This paper claims to provide better estimates of AOT40 and PODY, but the annual mean or all-station average O_3 values presented are not good indicators of model performance for AOT40 or PODY. For the EMEP model, we have numerous comparisons against daily ozone data (see www.emep.int for evaluation reports), stomatal and canopy conductance (see Tuovinen *et al.*, 2004, 2009; S2012, and refs therein) and even PODY values (Klingberg *et al.*, 2008).

Other suggestions in A2016 are also questionable, for example that AOT40 should be calculated over all hours where $g_s > 0$. It is well established that for many species, g_s is low but nonzero at night. Application of the ideas of A2016 could significantly increase AOT40 values (especially for sites with typically high nighttime O_3 , e.g. mountain or coastal sites). Any redefinitions of this metric would also entail reconsideration of all dose–response data relationships to date.

A2016 suggest that AOT40 was chosen for its linear relationship with yield or biomass; this is misleading. Linear relationships are only applicable to well-watered experimental conditions, not to ambient conditions. This is one reason why LRTAP has moved towards the PODY approach (Mills *et al.*, 2011a).

The concepts underpinning stomatal flux modelling in Europe have been driven by ICP Vegetation and involved numerous scientists from many different countries. A2016 miss much of the key literature associated with this work, suggesting a lack of appreciation for the discussions and difficulties behind the PODY concept and its practical application. Finally, it is a shame that the authors did not consult MSC-W before publicly presenting and wrongfully interpreting EMEP maps of ozone metrics. We could have corrected the misunderstandings and helped correct other features of A2016.

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